Christian Register.

AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?——LUKE XII. 57.

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Moral and Religious.

THE FAMILY BIBLE.

How painfully pleasing the fond recollection
Of youthful connections and innocent joy;
When bless'd with parental advice and affection,
Surrounded with mercies—with peace from on high,
I still view the chairs of my Sire and my Mother—
The seats of their offspring, arranged on each hand,
And that choicest of books, which excelled every other,
The family Bible, which lay on the stand,
The old fashioned Bible, the dear blessed Bible,
The family Bible, which lay on the stand.

That Bible, the volume of God's inspiration,
At morn and at evening could yield us delight,
And the prayer of our Sire was a sweet invocation
For mercy by day and for safety through night.
Our hymns of thanksgiving with harmony swelling,
All warm from the hearts of the family band,
Half raised us from earth to that rapturous dwelling,
Described in the Bible, that lay on the stand—
The old fashioned Bible, the dear blessed Bible,
The family Bible, which lay on the stand.

Ye scenes of tranquility, long have we parted,
My hopes almost gone, my parents no more—
In sorrow and sadness, I live broken hearted,
And wander unknown on a far distant shore;
Yet how can I doubt a dear Saviour's protection,
Forgetful of gifts from his bountiful hand;
O let me with patience receive the correction,
And think of the Bible, which lay on the stand—
The old fashioned Bible, the dear blessed Bible,
The family Bible, which lay on the stand.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

In the Register of last week we called the attention of our readers to the subject of the delinquencies and petty crimes of children, and to the existing laws as applicable to this class of offenders. We alluded particularly to the unequal, the impolitic and unjust operation of the laws in relation to such offenders, as well to the circumstance that whilst with great expence and labour, society has made provision for the *punishment of offenders* it has done comparatively little for the *prevention of offences*. This is a subject in itself of no *trifling importance*, and to a benevolent man, and a true lover of his country, it cannot be, it seems to us, a subject of *trifling interest*, inasmuch as it has a direct bearing, as well on the strength and wellbeing of society, as on the happiness and moral progress of moral and accountable beings, who are, with us, the children of one common Father, and whose present character and sufferings are chargable rather to the unfavourable circumstances of their birth and education, than to any naturally criminal obliquities or perverseness.

We alluded last week to Mr Quincy's Address delivered to the Grand Jury of this county in 1822. The following extracts from it exactly suit the purpose of our remarks.

In contemplating the principles of our criminal jurisprudence, nothing strikes the mind with such force, as their truth, and their simplicity. No where have the workings of the human intellect, among the relations of man and society, been followed by results more happy, or honorable. Yet, strange as it must appear to any mind, not previously formed by a knowledge of the state of things in society, while nothing is omitted to discover, to prosecute and to punish crimes, when committed, there is little, almost nothing operative, in our public institutions of the character of prevention. The children of vicious and abandoned parents are in our streets, on our wharves, in our market places, sometimes begging, sometimes pilfering, sometimes seeking a precarious and accidental employ, often spent on their vices, more often forming an apology for multiplying opportunities for stealing. In such primary schools, the children of the vicious are permitted, by society, to prepare themselves for those higher seminaries, the gaols and state prisons. Have then the genius and the power of man exhausted themselves, in rearing that proud temple of criminal jurisprudence? Content with its simple proportions, its majestic columns, the perfect relations of its moral architecture, has man no invention, in reserve, to place before its portals, some house of refuge, some efficient shelter, where means of prevention and of diminishing may be attempted for those crimes, which the inflexible ministers within are compelled to punish? In that base and degraded throng, composed sometimes of manly strength, and sometimes of female weakness—now of hoary vice, and now of childhood, criminal rather from the temptations of example, than of passion, is there not one—must there not be many—who by a little prospective care, some additional provisions, on the part of society, might have been prevented this shame, and rescued from this ruin?—If but one, is not the guilt of that one, led and educated to crime, by an utter want of preventive means, applicable to his condition, a heavy weight of responsibility, for which, in some form, society will have to account, in its prospects? How much more then, if there be many? Can it be doubted, that states are moral beings, responsible for privileges abused, for opportunities neglected, for powers perverted? What though the mode of retribution, established by providence, be not by any visible interposition, nor by any distinct and immediate connexion between offence and punishment; yet is there not an eternal and indissoluble connexion, palpable, in the nature of things, between virtue and happiness, between a just, perfect, elevated performance of duty and the attainment and long possession of peace, distinction and prosperity? And is not this eternal and indissoluble connexion of things, in that scheme of providence, which man calls nature, equally true and applicable to all the relations of man, public and private, national and individual?

Let us follow the victim of crime to the place of its reward,—the bar of justice. With what powers are its ministers invested? They have, indeed, powers of decision and powers for punishment. But if any of those, who are offered as victims of the law, as often happens, are, in fact, subjects of correction rather than of public, shameful punishment, with what means are judges entrusted, and what institutions has society reared, subsidiary to such a purpose? Is there any thing, in our system of laws, of the nature to permit the hope, or to offer the chance, of reformation?

There is, indeed, a discretion invested in the judges. A discretion of time and place. Of time,—between imprisonment for days, months, and years; between years and life. Of place,—between imprisonment, in the county gaol, and imprisonment, in the state penitentiary. Let the offender be of whatever age; of whatever sex; let the offence be of whatever degree; let it be the villain, grown gray in crime, or the boy, scarcely escaped the tenderness of infancy, who has submitted to the first temptation,—the judge has no other discretion than that of time, in one, or other, of these receptacles of infamy!

Why should not the ancient houses of correction be revived? Why should they not be reestablished on an enlarged principle, and modified by a scale, coinciding with the exigencies of the present state of society? Why should not, in addition to the provision of such receptacles, a power be invested in the judges, enabling them to exercise the present discretion, entrusted to them, in relation to such institutions, in favor of age, or sex, or degree of offence? There is but one reason;—economy! The expence!—As if any expence was of weight, when put into the scales against humanity;—against the duty, incumbent on every society, to multiply the means of moral advancement, and of diminishing the number of victims, to the higher sanctions of the law! It cannot be too often impressed on the consideration of the wise, the thoughtful, and the virtuous, that the existing provisions of society are shamefully deficient, in means to enable its ministers of justice to discriminate in awarding punishment, between different classes of offenders and degrees of offence; that they are equally deficient in supplying any practical means of reformation; and that society itself does little else than plot the ruin of every juvenile offender, and every novice in crime, when it provides no other alternative for punishment, than confinement in jail, and confinement in the state's prison. As to jails, what condition can be better devised to effect utter destruction to the body, mind, and soul, than long confinement in them; without exercise; without occupation; condemned amidst gloom, and filth, and idleness, to the society of the most worthless and depraved!

It is not pretended, that there is any thing new, in these suggestions. Would to heaven that there did not rest upon our state any deeper stain than that of ignorance!

Mr Quincy proceeds to speak of the temporary modification and melioration of our Criminal Statue, which was effected in Feb. 1819, and (to which fact we presume the last quoted sentence above, alludes) was in effect repealed in June of the same year. The modification to which we principally allude was the requirement of apartments in all our jails for solitary confinement, and such an enlargement of the jail yards as would give space for the employment of convicts.—This part of the act is repealed, and the Judge is now abliged by the statute to sentence convicts to a punishment, which the law has taken from the jailor the power to execute. In reference to this, Mr Quincy says;—

The act looks well upon paper. Strangers, who know nothing of our laws but in the statute book, will wonder and admire at the providence of our legislature. But citizens, who know facts and see effects, must feel something like contempt for such provisions; unless, indeed, a higher and holier sentiment shall invite them indignantly to urge upon their representatives the disgrace, which results to a commonwealth, from wise laws existing in form, and being repealed in effect; from those who ought to be the fathers of the state, condescending to promise reformation, and under that promise continuing old abuses. What right has society to oblige, by general provisions, its ministers of justice, to condemn children to pass the best years of life, the most important to their future prospects, immured between the four walls of a prison, in utter sloth and idleness, in a situation to incur the worst habits; and exposed to a perpetual influx and efflux of whatever is base, and vicious, and criminal? Their offences, indeed, require restraint and require punishment. Society has a right to inflict both. But it has no right, nor do such crimes require, that youth, in its tender years, should be confined to a moral pest-house, out of which nothing good can ever issue; and where it is inevitably exposed to taints, which will corrupt the whole course of their future existence in this world, and fix their eternal destiny in another.

There is a cold and heartless reply to these arguments; in making which indifference and meanness put on the cloak of philosophy, and wrap themselves round with the oracular air of wisdom. "Those, who commit crimes of atrocious character, are beyond the reach of reformation. All attempts of that kind have proved fruitless." The assertion can be proved false in a thousand instances. Conviction is not always proof of atrocity, especially in the young. One fact shall suffice.

The fact to which Mr Q. alludes related to one of three girls, of whom he had given an account, all under 14 years of age, and at that time in the prison at Cambridgeport.—The following is his statement of the fact.

They remained three months in close confinement. One of them, a girl of twelve years, was so obviously humble, interesting, and contrite, that the keeper took her out of the prison into his own house, to save her from perdition, with which her confinement among her companions threatened her. She has been now three months at liberty; an inmate in his family. I saw her active, industrious, happy, and respectable. Neither of these three knew their letters, when imprisoned, or any thing of work. This individual could now read, and had been instructed in the usual work of the family, and had every appearance, and her uniform conduct since her release, indicated the existence of good dispositions.

CHRIST THE FOUNDATION.

The subject of the first Discourse in the volume lately published by the Rev. Henry Ware, is "Christ the Foundation." The following extract from the closing part of this discourse will speak for itself

"We may say once more, Christ is the only foundation of the *believer's hope*. It is from him and his gospel, that we learn those truths concerning the mercy and placability of God, which gave hope of pardon on repentance, and of acceptance in our imperfect attempts to please him;—from him alone, also, that we derive sufficient assurance of a future life, and an existence of eternal purity and peace. Upon these points the understanding might speculate, and sometimes plausibly conjecture; but what could it ever *know?* What *did* it ever *know* in the uninstructed lands of heathenism? The whole history of the world teaches us, that on these points, so interesting to man's heart, so essential to man's happiness, there has been nothing but superstition and dim conjecture, except where the gospel has been revealed. It is the Message of Jesus Christ, which has taught the grace of Almighty God; which has proclaimed his long suffering and compassion; which has encouraged sinners to repent and return by invitations of forgiving love; which has declared the kind allowance of our Father for unavoidable imperfection, and thus given courage to human weakness. It is this only, which proclaims to a world lying in wickedness, that 'God hath not appointed it to wrath, but to obtain salvation through the Lord Jesus Christ;' and hath 'sent his Son into the world not to condemn the world, but that the world through him might be saved.' Man—doubting, frail, tempted, fearful—hears the voice of love, and looks up in the humble assurance of faith. No longer an alien, but a son, he seizes the outstretched hand of his blessed Lord and goes on his way rejoicing.

"There is another hope which he founds on the same rock—the hope of a coming immortality. Once he was in bondage through the fear of death. But now, his Saviour hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light. The bitterness of death is past. There is light within the tomb. There is a visible region of glory beyond it. And the child of earth, who once shuddered and was wretched in the dread of everlasting extinction, is now able to smile upon the dreary pathway to the grave, and triumph over the terrors of corruption.

"What an inestimable privilege is this? With his open bible before him, and the image of his gracious Saviour in his mind, how does the conscience stricken penitent rejoice amid his tears, in the hope of offered pardon! How does the humble and self-distrusting believer, who stands trembling and abashed in the presence of infinite purity—find comfort in the encouraging accents of Christ's soothing voice, and the hope of acceptance at the throne of grace. How does the reasoning and dying offspring of the dust—to whom existence and friendship and virtue are dear—rejoice with holy gratitude in the hope, that his existence shall be renewed, and his desires satisfied, in heaven. Thanks be to God for this unspeakable gift—this glorious hope which in every season of trial and every stormy strait of sorrow and fear, is an anchor to the soul, sure and steadfast.'

"It is not necessary to go farther than this. We perceive that the foundation of the christian church, and all true religion in the world; and of individual faith, knowledge, virtue and hope; is laid in Jesus Christ. All our religious light, security and peace rest upon this rock. Other we have none, and can have none. Let us leave this, and where shall we go? who will teach us the words of eternal life? who instruct us in the things which pertain to our everlasting peace? who guide us to the Father of love, and open to us the gate of heaven? Every other guide is uncertain, every other path is dark. Men have followed them, and gone astray; have walked in them and stumbled; have sought rest in them, and found none. There is none other commissioned from heaven, but the son of the virgin. 'There is no name given among men whereby we can be saved, but that of Jesus Christ.'"

The Genevese Pastors are reproached by Dr. Smith for preaching moral sermons, but he omits to inform us that they almost always enforce their exhortations to a life of virtue and holiness, by an appeal to the great doctrine of Christianity—a resurrection from the dead to a future state of rewards and penishment. * * * *

Your readers, who have not visited Geneva, would be greatly mistaken, however, were they to suppose, in consequence of Dr. Smith's misrepresentations, that the Pastors confined their public discourses to practical subjects. There are services in two churches in Geneva, La Madelaine and St. Gervaise, every Sunday, which may be regarded as purely scriptural and doctrinal. These services comprise the instruction and examination of the catechumens in the doctrines and evidences of Christianity. The first part consists of what may be styled a colloquial sermon, explaining certain parts of the christian doctrine in a familiar manner; the second consists of a verbal examination of the catechumens. More interesting lessons on Christianity, I think, can scarcely be given, and they are generally attended by adults as well as catechumens. There is also a sermon every Thursday at 9 o'clock, which is confined to an explanation of the Scriptures. Besides this, there is a service every Saturday afternoon, which is entirely devotional and intended to prepare the mind for the duties of the following Sunday morning. The churches are all very fully attended on the Sunday,* and in those where the more popular ministers preach, it is even difficult for a stranger to procure a seat, unless he go half an hour before the service begins. Attention and seriousness strongly mark the countenances of the auditors. And as I do not (like Dr. Smith) presume to see into their hearts, I could discover none of that 'deadly indifference' which he lays to their charge: sometimes they were evidently deeply affected, and the younger members of the audience were in tears.

The Sunday services for the catechumens comprise a recapitulary explanation of those sections of the catechism in which they have been instructed in classes four days in the preceding week. Young persons do not commence this course of religious instruction until about the age of fifteen; the course lasts twelve months, but where catechumens appear deficient in their examinations, they pass through another course in the following year. The catechumens all write down in their own language the instruction which they receive verbally in their classes. The writing is carefully examined and corrected by the pastor. The youth of both sexes, rich and poor, are expected to attend this course of instruction; there are evening classes for the apprentices.—*Monthly Repository.*

* The hours of public worship are at ten, twelve and two; the latter service closes at three, when the city gates are opened for the remainder of the day.

In the numerous missionary excursions of the Rev. Richard Wright he met with various incidents, a relation of which not only shows the strength of prejudice with which his efforts were resisted, but proves the talent and address with which he always triumphed over difficulties.

The following anecdote respecting some circumstances of his first visit to Thorne in Yorkshire, is from page 75 of the memoirs of his life.

We soon got into conversation on religious subjects, and Dr Priestley's name happened to be mentioned, I perceived it excited alarm, which led me to ask if any of them had known him, or seen any of his writings. They replied they had neither known him nor seen any of his writings; but had learned he was a very bad man, and maintained very dangerous doctrines. I said, of his doctrines I will now say nothing, but I will give some account of his character.—This I accordingly did, in particular of the manner in which he had borne ill treatment and persecution, and the spirit which he had manifested towards his persecutors; and warned them against giving implicit credit to what they heard about men and their doctrines of whom they had no peronal knowledge. This I perceived had a good effect. After I had talked some time, my hostess said "I hope, sir, you are not an Arian." I replied, "No I am not, I never was an Arian." She rejoined, "Had you been an Arian, I dared not have let you sleep in my house." Had she known as much of me as she did some time after, she would have thought me still worse than an Arian; but at the time she had no idea of any thing more frightful than an Arian: nor did I find a lodging at her house after my first visit.

TRANSLATION FROM ERASMUS.

"I differ entirely from those who are unwilling that the sacred Scriptures should be translated into the vulgar language, and be read by persons in private life, as if the doctrines of Christ were so involved and obscure as to be intelligible only to a few theologians, or as if the security of our religion depended on its being unknown and unexamined. Earthly kings indeed may have their secrets of state, and it is better perhaps that those secrets should not always be divulged. But the mysteries of Christ's spiritual kingdom ought to be published far and wide. For my part it is my earnest wish, that every poor woman throughout the country, however degraded and despised, may be able to read the holy Gospels, and the Epistles of St. Paul. May these sacred compositions be translated into all the languages of all the nations of the earth; and may they be studied and understood not only by the inhabitants of Scotland and IRELAND, but even by the infidel Turks and Saracens! I am aware that many, among whom the word of God shall be distributed will ridicule its truths, and treat them as idle fables; but some are likely to feel their power and to receive them with gratitude and joy. It is my hearty desire, that the time may soon arrive when the ploughman and the mechanic shall be heard, while pursuing their respective employments, to sing the praises of God in language borrowed from the Scriptures; when the traveller shall esteem these inspired narrations as better adapted than any other to beguile the tediousness of his journey; and when Christians in general shall select their favorite topics of conversation from the same Divine materials."

Erasm. in Paracles.

Let us learn to set a proper value on industry and manufactures. The meanest artificer in society, if honest and diligent, is worthy of honour: not only as he supports himself and his dependents without any charge to the public, and thus gives the means of life and comfort to several human creatures: but also, because he adds to the fund of national wealth and splendour, to all, and convenience and ornament to those of higher condition.

CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

We have no fear of tiring the patience of good and benevolent men, by a too frequent reference to a subject of so much practical importance, not only to the unfortunate victims of ignorance and temptation, but to society itself. Good and benevolent men, it seems to us, need only to understand the true merits of the case, in order to their becoming deeply and permanently interested, in the result of the efforts that are making for the melioration of the character of the poor, the vicious and the wretched.

The subject of Juvenile offences, and the unsuitable and unjust character of the punishments awarded to such offenders, was brought before our readers last week. The same subject is treated at some length, on the first page of this paper. The extracts there given from Mr Quincy's Address, are worthy the consideration of *all*, and we trust will not be passed by, without the attention they deserve.

Our own sentiments on the subject, expressed as they are in haste, must be comparatively crude. Such as they are however, they rightly claim the merit of coming warm from the heart. But let us come to the point.

What then is the evil of which we complain? It is that Society is eager to *punish*, whilst it manifests little or no disposition to *reform* the guilty;—that it looks upon offenders only as so many restive and injurious *animals* that must be restrained, with no consideration of their *moral* nature, and no effort to revive and brighten the dim and despoiled image of God which is enstamped upon them. Let us not be told, that this is a hopeless case, and that we may spare our remarks. We deny, fearlessly deny that it is a hopeless case, especially with the younger class of offenders. And to strengthen the motives for effort in remedying this state of things, let every honest and candid man ask his own heart what would probably have been *his own* condition, or that of *his children*, had they been born to the same inheritance of poverty, temptation and vicious example, as those who are now trembling and pining under the hand of retributive justice. Let such even look forward to the time, (for by the analogy of all past history, such a time will sooner or later assuredly come in relation to the best,) when some of their descendants shall become the ignorant, defenceless outcasts of society. If they could now look forward into the future, and with distinct vision witness the sufferings and anguish of the little ignorant outcast criminals,—bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh,—with what inexpressible sentiments of respect and gratitude would they regard the kind hand that should be stretched out, to lead back to virtue and hope, the erring and disconsolate child, the unfortunate and comparatively innocent victim of the follies and passions of another generation!—But are we not *all* the children of a common Father? And are not *all* human beings, even the guilty and degraded occupants of our prisons,—are they not *all* our brethren? And does He, by whose blessing it is that we possess whatever we may have of virtue, intelligence, influence, wealth, does he expect that with all these means in our hands, of raising improving and comforting our fellow-beings, and our brethren,—we shall look idly and coldly on, and see them sinking down under a heartless system of restraint and punishment, into confirmed recklessness of character,—into utter despair and ruin, without so much as once lifting our hand or our voice in their behalf,—without extending to them (for our present system of treatment, fully amounts to this), without extending to them one ray of hope of a return to society,—or any efficient means or encouragement of rising at all from the degradation, poverty and shame, into which the follies and vices of *others* as much as *their own* have plunged them.

But granting that these evils exist,—what can *we* do, it is inquired, by way of remedy or prevention? *Much*, we reply, *much*, if we enter upon the work with the earnestness and resolution which good men should always feel and manifest in a good cause.

Mr Quincy alluding to "that proud temple of our criminal jurisprudence," says—"Content with its simple proportions, its majestic columns, the perfect relations of its moral architecture, has man no invention, in reserve, to place before its portals, some house of refuge, some efficient shelter, where means of prevention and of diminishing may be attempted for those crimes, which the inflexible ministers within are compelled to punish?"

This is the point to which the purpose of our remarks is directed. Has man then, no invention in reserve for devising and accomplishing a remedy of such palpabble evils as have been brought to our view?

"If any of those," says Mr Quincy, "who are offered as victims of the law, as often happens, are, in fact, subjects of correction rather than of public, shameful punishment, with what means are judges entrusted, and what institutions has society reared, subsidiary to such a purpose? Is there any thing, in our system of laws, of the nature, to permit the hope, or to offer the chance, of reformation?"

No, it may be unhesitatingly replied, No, there is not any thing of this nature.

But what specific remedy is proposed, of these acknowledged evils. Go and ask the State records what remedy was proposed by the Committee appointed to revise the Criminal Statute in 1818, (Hon. Judges, Parker and Jackson, and Solicitor General Davis.) But why, it is asked, were not the wise and benenevolent provisions, proposed by this committee, and acceeded to by the Legislature of that year,—why were they not carried into execution? Go ask the cold hearts and sealed purses of a majority of the Legislature of 1819.

But even were all the provisions of the statute of 1818 carried into effect, it seems to us that in the present state of Society in this metropolis (for our remarks apply chiefly to the city) there would be still a striking deficiency in the proper means of correction and reformation.

"It cannot," says Mr. Quincy, "be too often impressed on the consideration of the wise, the thoughtful, and the virtuous, that the existing provisions of society are shamefully deficient, in means to enable its ministers of justice to discriminate in awarding punishment, between different classes of offenders and degrees of offence; that they are equally deficient in supplying any practical means of reformation; and that society itself does little else than plot the ruin of every juvenile offender, and every novice in crime, when it provides no other alternative for punishment, than confinement in jail, and confinement in the state's prison."

What then shall be done in this exigency? We reply again in the words of Mr Quincy, which we have quoted before, on the first page.

"Why should not the ancient houses of correction be revived? Why should they not be re-established on and enlarged principle, and modified by a scale, coinciding with the exigence of the present state of society? Why should not in addition to the provision of such receptacles, a power be invested in the judges, enabling them to exercise the present discretion, entrusted to them, in relation to such institutions, in favour of age, or sex, or degree of offence? There is but one reason;—economy! The expense!—As if any expense was of weight, when put into the scales against humanity;—against the duty, incumbent on every society, to multiply the means of moral advancement, and of diminishing the number of victims, to the higher sanctions of the law!"

How far the House of Correction erecting at South Boston, is to resemble, or to accomplish the purposes of such an establishment as is alluded to in the paragraph just quoted, we are unable to say. But granting that it should be to those who are sent there, all that enlightened benevolence could wish; still how comparatively limited must be its beneficial operations, till our judges are invested with a power, "enabling them to exercise the present discretion, entrusted to them, in relation to such institutions, in favour of age, or sex, or degree of offence."

In reference to juvenile offenders we fear that nothing that has yet been done or planned, will in regard to this city, prove such a remedy of existing evils, as is imperiously demanded of an enlightened and wealthy *Christian* community. We hope much indeed, (and we trust that no shameless penuriousness—no cold hearted and grasping selfishness—will be allowed to defeat it) from the plan now before our city authorities, to provide instruction for that class of advanced youth, who are growing up in ignorance, and who are now excluded from our schools by the very circumstance which gives them the strongest claims to be admitted. But we do not expect a *thorough* remedy of the evils here noticed, until our magistrates are invested with a power, and will be fearless and independent in executing it,—to take from the streets, and send to a house of Correction (house of Instruction we should say) every vagrant begging child, whether they have parents or not,—yes, every ragged, dirty, hair-matted boy and girl, whose vicious and degraded parents will neither feed them, instsuct them, or permit them to be instructed. In a great and growing city, *sound policy* demands such a measure, the *public safety* demands it, *humanity* demands it.

No plan or description which we have yet seen of a house of Correction for Juvenile offenders, so fully meets our views, as that proposed to be established in the city of New-York, in 1823, and that actually established in the city of London.

The following is a description of the proposed Institution of New-York.

"The design of the propose institution, is to furnish, in the *first place*, an asylum, in which boys under a certain age, who become subject to the notice of our Police, either as vagrants, or houseless, or charged with petty crimes, may be received, judiciously classaccording to their degrees of depravity or innocence, put to work at such employments as will tend to encourage industry, taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and most carefully instructed in the nature of their moral and religious obligations, while at the same time, they are subjected to a course of treatment that will afford a prompt and energetic corrective of their vicious propensities, and hold out every possible inducement to reformation and good conduct.

"Such an Institution would in time exhibit scarcely any other than the character of a decent school and manufactory. It need not be invested with the insigna of a prison. It should be only surrounded by a high fence, like many factories in the neigborhood of cities, and carefully closed in front. The committee have no doubt that were such an institution once well established and put under good regulation, the magistrates would very often deem it expedient to place offenders in the hands of its Managers, rather than to sentence them to the City Penitentiary."

The following is an account of the management of the London Institution.

"A large committee is appointed, who meet every fortnight; and sub-committees, with confidential agents, are employed to investigate the cases of individuals, and to register the particulars. The building consists, first, of a range of workshops of one floor, upwards of 500 feet in length, under which is a rope walk, where every kind of lines, twines, and cord are manufactured; secondly, a separate inclosure, used as a house of probation or reform, for the criminal classes of boys; thirdly, of a similar receptacle for the same description of girls; fourthly, of a chapel for religious worship; fifthly, of an eating-room, and also for an evening school-room; sixthly, of a warehouse for the reception, delivery, and sale of the manufactured articles; seventhly, of the general kitchen, bakehouse, and dormitories; and, lastly, of the requisite accommodation for the superintendants. The quality of the food is proportioned to the gain of the youth, or the hardness of their labour. The boys are bound apprentices for a certain number of years to the master workmen employed within the institution. They have a particular dress, and a badge, which is left off after a certain period. The hours of work are from six in the morning till six in the evening in summer, and from day light till half past seven in winter. The school is open four evenings in the week for reading, writing, and arithmetic. The elder boys are allowed to go out one day in the month, and the younger, one day in three months, to return before dark. If any one escape and is retaken, he is treated as a refractory apprentice. The task assigned, is such as can easily be performed;—and of the extra labour, one-half is allowed as a reward, a small part being given in money, and the rest placed to his credit, to be paid at the end of his apprenticeship. Work of almost every trade is done by the boys. The girls are employed in making, mending, and washing the boys' clothes, and in different kinds of needle-work; and at the age of 16, they are placed out as house servants, receiving a quarterly gratuity afterwards for good behaviour during a certain period. There are about 200 boys and girls in the place, and the result, as to conduct, is extremely gratifying."

The Jews. This long despised and abused people are beginning to excite attention and interest all over Christendom. Every one acknowledges the injustice they have suffered, but few have as yet been disposed to do anything to relieve them from their oppresssions and wrongs; and, even of those who have nobly come forward with willing hands to lift from their galled necks the yoke of oppression, there are still but few who know what to do, or how they can most effectually aid them. Many good men have undoubtedly withheld their efforts for the melioration of their condition, from a fear of seeming to interfere with the designs of Providence, whose hand *has been*, and still *is* so clearly seen in the condition of this wonderful people. Are they ever to be restored to their native land—to sit again under their own vines and fig trees, and enjoy the immunities and exercise the rights of a free and independent people? Whatever we may ourselves think of this—it is a hope to which *every son of Israel* clings with all the deep and strong energies of his soul. Why is this? And, if this be a sentiment founded on any clear intimations of Divine Providence in his revealed oracles—when is it to beaccomplished? To this we have no answer. The future must reveal it. Many deem the time near, as their well-intended, but as we think, injudicious efforts evince.

The American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, so far as it is conducted on catholic, enlarged and liberal principles, has our sympathy and good wishes. That it *is* thus conducted we have not yet been able fully to satisfy ourselves, and the late publication of Messrs. Simon and Jadownisky, (see C. Register of Aug. 27, and Ch. Examiner of July and August) have not done much to increase any confidence we may at any time have had in the liberality of its views and plans, or in the manner of their execution.

The late proceedings of Mr Noah and his friends in relation to a city of refuge for the Jews, at Grand Island, have excited considerable attention and remark.

This is particularly the case with his *Proclamation* (which will be found on our last page) in which he has assumed great authority, and taken on himself to revive (so far as he is able to do it by proclamation) the government of the Jewish nation. The publication is so extaordinary that some have doubted its genuineness, and others, supposing it to be genuine have affected to doubt the sanity or the sincerity of its author. We know not the man, but believing him sane, we cannot think him so regardless of character as to be guilty of *trifling* on such a subject. The following remarks and statements from the Boston Courier, will throw upon the subject all the further light which we are able at present to furnish.

There can be no doubt of the genuineness of Maj Noah's Proclamation to the Jews, notwithstanding the positive tone of some of our neighbours to the contrary. The Advocate of Friday furnishes a part of Mr Noah's speech before the throng assembled at Buffalo to witness the imposing ceremonies, in which the Proclamation is alluded to and recognized. It is a concise exposition of the prominent features of Jewish history, and a comparison of similar traits in the history of other nations. Mr Noah perhaps anticipated a little *badinage* and sneer from his cotemporaries, and justifies his assumption of the offices of "Governor and Judge of Israel," by saying that it is difficult to decide with certainty on the manner and forms adopted in choosing the Judges; most of them were raised up by divine influence; dispersed as the nation now is, without a possibility of concentrating the general voice, there can be no just power to grant, no right to withhold—the office must be assumed, by divine permission, and the power exercised by general consent and approbation. With an unsullied conscience and a firm reliance on almighty God, he offers himself as a humble instrument of the divine will, and solicits the confidence and protection of his beloved brethren throughout the world. He adds, if there be any person possessing greater faculties and a more ardent zeal in attempting to restore the Jews to their rights, to such he will cheerfully surrender the trust.

Harvard University. The prosperity of this ancient and valued institution must be pleasing, not only to all its sons, but to all lovers of sound learning and pure religion. We learn that at the late examination *eighty one* pupils were admitted, 71 to the freshmen lass, and 10 to classes in advanced standing.

Theological School. The prospects of the theological school at Cambridge are also highly encouraging. We understand that *thirteen* young gentlemen have entered the different classes. This, we trust is only a foretaste of the benefits that are to result from the erection of a separate building for the accommodation of the students, and the general increase of the means and conveniences of theological education.

Wesleyan Missions. The Wesleyan Methodist Missionaries have been established on the island of Ceylon, in the East Indies for several years past. From a statement of one of the missionaries, at a late meeting of the Wesleyan Auxiliary Missionary Society, for the London District, we learn that in a few months, *one* in every *fifty* throughout the island would possess the bible. We are told also, that where there was, a short time since, no place of worship there, are now sixty where God is worshipped every Lord's day.

Good News from Maine. We lay before our readers the following letter which we have just received, relative to the state and prospects of liberal Christianity in Maine.

Mr Reed,—A brother of mine has lately given me some information respecting the progress of liberal views in Maine, which may be acceptable to your readers. He informs me that great exertions are making by the orthodox party and preachers to prevent the progress of liberal views—that it is a very common thing to hear whole sermons devoted to the proof that Jesus Christ is the Almighty God—that much is said in all orthordox pulpits about the soul destroying errors that are creeping into the church—and that very young preachers are very positive in their assertions, and very bold in their denunciations of the "liberal." These means are producing the best results. Candid men are enquiring. The Bible is studied. And the consequence is, that the doctrines urged so zealously are neglected as unscriptural, and confidence in their present spiritual guides is destroyed. In many of the most populous towns a majority of the more enlightened and more *moral* are liberal in their sentiments. The word Unitarian is not much used, but all who reject creeds and Calvinism are denominated "the liberal"—and not unfrequently "*the enemies of the truth.*" The liberal are making no united exertions. But there are pious individuals in most of the towns who are not only rejoicing in the rapid march of truth, but are using all proper exertions to promote its final triumph. Young ministers of liberal views will soon be wanted. Did time permit I could relate many facts in Illustration of these hasty remarks. Yours, &c.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

OBITUARY.

Died in Dorchester, September 23, Mrs Sarah Seaverns, wife of Mr Charles Seaverns, and third daughter of Deacon James Humphreys, aged 38.

She possessed a disposition of remarkable amenity, agreeable manners and a well cultivated mind. Having given her earliest affections to religion, she lived "as a woman professing godliness," in the exercise of pure and exalted piety, of enlarged and active charity, and of all those religious, social and relative duties which constitute real worth of character and usefulness of life. As a daughter, a sister, a wife, a mother and a neighbour, she was beloved, and endeared and valued for qualities so amiable and so becoming, that her departure leaves those to whom she stood in these intimate relations in the deepest affliction. Her last sickness, which was very painful, she bore with admirable patience and resignation; and with meek and humble reliance on the mercy of God in Christ Jesus our Saviour, with peace and joy in believ ng, with hopes full of immortality, and with a holy triumph over all the terrors of dissolution, she met the closing scene of mortality, and has entered into that rest which remaineth for the children of God.

This tribute to her memory, most justly her due, is affectionately paid by one to whom she had been long known, and by whom she was highly esteemed and no better wish can be cherished for her surviving relatives and friends than that their Christian faith and trust, consolations and hopes, living and dying may be like her's.

General Intelligence.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Annual public exercises of the studentss of the Theological Seminary at Andover, took place this week. On Tuesday two orations and a poem were delivered before the Rhetorical Society.

The first oration was by Mr. Todd, on "The peculiar motives which bear upon Christian Preachers in this country, to excite them to cultivate Sacred Eloquence."

The second oration was by Rev. Mr. Wayland, of this city, on "The necessity of high attainments in piety to Pulpit Eloquence."

The Exercises of the Senior Class in the Seminary, on Wednesday, were,

SACRED LITERATURE.

1. Method of reasoning in Heb. vii. respecting the priesthood of Melchisedec and of Christ.
A. B. Church, *Amherst.*

2. Do the discrepancies in the narrations of the Evangelists amount to contradictions?
J. Stow, *Hillsborough, N. H.*

3. Inquiry into the meaning of Romans ix. 1.
S. Kingsbury, *Franklin.*

4. On the misapplication of texts of Scripture in proof of doctrines in Theology.
D. Merrill, *Peacham, Vt.*

5. Explanation of Rev. i. 4.
I. W. Wheelwright, *Newburyport.*

6. With what views and feelings should the Bible be studied, in order to acquire a right understanding of it?
W. Gale, *Pembroke, N. H.*

7. Use and importance of exegetical preaching, and instruction.*
J. M. Ellis, *Jaffrey, N. H.*

8. Historical view of the science of interpretation.
H. Rood, *Jericho, Vt.*

9. Does the critical study of the Scriptures lead to doubt respecting the essential doctrines of Christianity?
N. Barker, *Bethel, Me.*

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY.

1. Proof of St. Paul's inspiration.
A. Adams, *Plainfield, N. H.*

2. Scripture doctrine of the Resurrection.
C. Botter, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

3. Influence of our moral affections on our religious opinions.
N. Cobb, *Rochester.*

4. Scripture doctrine of future rewards reconciled with salvation by grace. J. TUCKER, *Milton.*
5. Duty of Christians to make Christ the object of religious worship. I. ROGERS, *Gloucester.*
6. Principal causes of the prevalence of error. D. FITZ, *Londonderry, N. H.*
7. Influence of our opinions on our affections and practice. H. C. HAND, *Storeham, Vt.*
8. Divine origin of Christianity argued from its adaptedness to the wants of man. C. STONE, *Marlborough, N. H.*
9. Is the fourth command of the decalogue obligatory upon Christians, and in what sense? J. MALTBY, *Northford, Conn.*

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

1. Comparative utility of civil and ecclesiastical history. A. FOSTER, *Hillsborough, N. H.*
2. Life and martyrdom of Polycarp. L. ALDEN, *E. Bridgewater.*
3. Influence of the reign of Constantine on the Christian church. H. CHAMBERLAIN, *Monkton, Vt.*
4. Influence of the reformation on the character of the age. W. COLTON, *Hartford, Conn.*

SACRED RHETORIC.

1. The connexion between the pulpit and pastoral duties. M. B. CHURCH, *Amherst.*
2. Intellectual discipline. L. FIELD, *Northfield.*
3. The influence of the pulpit. R. SHAW, *Barnet, Vt.*
4. On the maxim of Augustine, "Love your hearers." M. C. GROVESNOR, *Petersham.*
5. The impression of truth on the conscience. J. LITTLE, *Boscawen, N. H.*
6. On manner in the pulpit. A. POMEROY, *Granville.*
7. Reciprocal influence of imagination and piety. L. G. BINGHAM, *Cornwall Vt.*
8. The sublimity of the preacher's work. J. TODD, *Guilford, Conn.*
9. The importance of entertaining correct religious opinions; with the Valedictory Addresses. G. HOWE, *Holmesburg Pa.*

* Omitted on account of indisposition.

BRIGADE REVIEW. Yesterday the 3d Brigade of the first Division of the Militia of this Commonwealth, comprising the troops of Boston, under the command of General Lyman, were inspected and reviewed on the Common. The line was very extensive, and the spectacle brilliant and gratifying.—The exercises and manouvres maintained the character of our soldiers for ambition and discipline—and the equipments were complete and in the best order.

The Brigade was reviewed about one o'clock by Major General Crane. *Pall.*

Ordination of Missionaries. Four young gentlemen, who have just completed their studies at the Andover Theological Seminary, were ordained on Thursday evening, at the Old South Church in this city, for the purpose of being engaged as missionaries in the Western part of the United States.—We understand they are to go out in the employ of the United Domestic Missionary Society of New-York.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES IN FRANCE. The anniversaries of four Protestant Benevolent Societies were held in Paris, in April last, viz; The Religious Tract Society—The Protestant Bible Society—the Missionary Society—and The Society of Christian Morality.

CONNECTICUT RIVER. The survey of this river from its source to Hartford, has been completed under the direction of Mr. Clinton, appointed by the President for that purpose; the survey between Hartford and Barnet in Vermont having been previously made by an association at Hartford and Windsor. After examining Lake Memphremagog and its vicinity, Mr Clinton passed up the Clyde through Island and Spectacle lakes, to land dividing the waters by means of which a communication is expected to be made between the St. Lawrence and the Connecticut.—This strip of land is less than one mile in extent, and its surface is such that it presents no obstacles to the union of the respective waters. After surveying the Millhegan river, which falls into the Connecticut above Lancaster, N. H. Mr. Clinton proceeded to the lake Connecticut; and from thence he returned down the river to Barnet. It is stated that the obstructions to the navigation of the Connecticut are fewer than were anticipated by the most sanguine.—*Patriot.*

SLAVERY.—The statesmen of the South as well as the North admit the existance of slavery among us to be an evil which it is desirable to remedy. All will therefore learn with satisfaction that efforts are making in Maryland, to free that state from this evil; and that the Anti-Slavery Society of Baltimore has resolved to use its influence to procure the passage of a law by the legislature, fixing a date, beyond which all persons born in the state shall be free, without regard to colour. *Patriot.*

Another of our countrymen, a son of New Hampshire, intends connecting his destiny with the Greeks by espousing their cause in person. He is now in our city for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for his voyage. *Patriot.*

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW, Ploughing Match, and Exhibition of Manufactures will take place at Concord, on the 5th of October. Address by the Rev. Mr Briggs, of Lexington.

The Worcester Coal, is now obtained from the bed, opened a long time since, in greater purity than heretofore. The spot where the Coal is worked, now presents the appearance of a great mining establishment. Shafts are sinking in different places in the vicinity, and the signs of industry appear all around the vicinity.

The village of Brooklyn, on Long Island opposite N. York, has increased in population 3590 persons in five years. In the town, new streets, a mile long, have been cut through the hills, to a depth of ten to thirty feet—the side walks laid out and the curb stones placed, preparitory to building. Steam Ferry Boats pass to New York every five minutes, and many persons reside at Brooklyn who do business in the city.

An English packet which left Napoli di Romania July 5, arrived at Marseilles, bringing favourable accounts of the Greek cause. A letter dated July 2, after a detaled account of the successful attack of the Egyptian army on the Mills, June 25th, (in which it was stated Ibrahim Pacha lost 600 men, including his nephew Omer Pacha, Governor of Candia) states that the Pacha on the 29th of June hastily retreated from Argos, hoping to reach the neighborhood of Navarin, before his retreat should be intercepted by the rallying of the different Greeks corps. Colоctroni was at Troxena, and had announced to the government, that Ibrahim had entered Tripolitza, July 1 with his whole army, by way of Kili, Agenitze and Arni,—that he had taken every measure, by occupying the necessary posts, to cut off his retreat; that all the communications of the Egyptians were intercepted, they were destitute of water and provisions, and had no alternative but to surrender, or force their way sword in hand from so critical a position. No further news had been received when the packet sailed,

BALTIMORE. Sept. 24.—*Lord Cochrane and the Brazils.*—It appears by information received from Capt. Merrill, of ship *Arethusa*, arrived this morning thirty eight days from St. Salvador, that his Lordship had been ordered by the Emperor of Brazil to repair to Rio, but declined the honor of obeying his master, shipped a quantity of Cotton to Maranham and made his escape in a frigate. In consequence of this conduct, the Emperor had struck his name from the Brazilian navy, and deprived him of his newly aquired titles, *Marquis of Maranham*, &c. &c. and appointed Commodore Jewett, admiral of the fleet. We have already announced in the Gazette the arrived of the quondam Admiral in England, where it is believed, he is enjoying the rich reward of his *disinterested* patriotism towards South America.

MEXICO. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his last report to the Congress, says that $2,256,238 will be sufficient to meet the expences of the Government, in the diffierent departments of war, foreign relations, justice, and eclesiastical affairs, and the Treasury. Among the extraordinary expences are $179,612 for the defence of various posts; $50,000 disposed off by St. Michelena in London, for executive and secret objects; $20,000 remitted to St. Obregen for the purchase of munitions for the department of Alvado; $9,403 to the same for the purchase of guns and carriages; $908,000 for fortifications on the isle of Sacrificios $82,000 stipulated to be paid to the crews of the ship Asia and brig Constantine, for their surrender to the Mexican Government; and $10,000 (beyond the 16,000 of a previous estimate) which will be required for the legation to Rome.

A proposition has been made in the city of Mexico, and very favourably received, to establish an East India Company to trade from the ports of the Pacific.

The Amount of duties paid to the custom-house at Alvarado during the month of June, was 541,586 dollars; of May, 304,483; and of April, 345,099.—*National Journal.*

The ship Olive Branch arrived at this port on Wednesday evening, and brought London papers to August 20. The D. Advertiser gives the following items of intelligence, gathered from the London papers.

Mr Canning had entirely recovered from his late illness.—A subscribtion of half a million has been raised at Manchester, for the purpose of making a broad street through the whole of that town It is to be broader than Regent street. British Stocks, three per cent, London Aug. 14, 89 7-8 a 90.

It is stated that Lord Cochrane has agreed to take command of a considerable expedition in aid of the Greeks, to be fitted out by the London Greek Committee. The Earl of Liverpool had gone to France. An English packet which left Napoli de Romania July 5, brought news favourable to the Grecks, but nothing decisive of the fate of Ibrahim. He had returned to Tripolitza, and it was hoped that his further retreat would be cut off.

FROM GREECE.

By an arrival at New York Paris papers, to Aug. 17, have been received. The Boston Daily Advertiser has made an abstract of the intelligence which these papers furnish respecting the state of things in Greece. Alluding to the Paris papers the Advertiser says;—

They furnish a series of letters from Gen Roche, the agent of the Paris Greek Committee, dated at Napoli di Romani, to June 28. The Greek government had given to Gen. Roche the command of the defences of the city. On the 25th Ibrahim Pacha made an attack upon an outpost of some importance, called the Mills, and after a vigorous action was repulsed with the loss of 400 men. Gen. Roche entertained no apprehension for the safety of the city, in case they should renew the attack, as they were not provided with the artillery and munitions necessary for a siege. Ibrahim, after the repulse, had retired to Argos, about ten miles distant, which town he had destroyed. Gen. Roche appears not to have been acquainted with the movements of Colocotroni, and the Greek army, for some days previous. He must have been in the rear or on the flanks of the enemy.

In the Journal des Debates of Aug. 15, we find a letter dated at Leghorn. Aug 3, which states that the captain of a Greek vessel, under the flag of the Ionian Islands, had just arrived there from Maramothisi, a a small port of the Morea, near the mouth of the Eurotas, who informed him that on the 13th of July, the day of his departure from Magathonisi, he read a letter from Colocotroni to the Eparch of the town, which gave the details of the march of the troops of Ibrahim Pacha upon Napoli, and their retreat upon Tripolitza, after the check which they met with at the Mills.—From Tripolitza, Ibrahim took the direction of Pairas, Believing that quarter to be evacuated by the Greeks, but he was repulsed with loss by Landos and Ziamis, and obliged to return to Tripolitza. From there he determined to return to Navarin, which he was unable to do; the Greeks who occupied the passages, repulsed him, causing him a considerable loss. He then asked to capitulate with permission to depart from the Morea, under the engagement not to serve against the Greeks for ten years. Colocotroni refused every kind of capitulation, determined that he should surrender at discretion. The same captain stated that the troops who besieged Ibrahim amounted to 40,000 men, that Peter Mauromachalis had left Mania with a large number of troops to reinforce them, and that all the Peloponesus was in arms. Ibraham had lost 3000 men, and was himself wounded in the right hand.—Three hundred mules, with provisions from Navarin, for the Pacha's army, had fallen into the hands of the Greeks. He stated also, that it was known at Marathonisi that the Turkish fleet had landed 3000 men at Navarin, from Candia, to reinforce the army of Ibraham.

The very favourable report of the Greek captain is in some degree corroborated from several entirely independent quarters. The landing of the Turkish troops at Navarin has been stated from several quarters, most of the accounts stating their numbers at 5000 men. A similar relation of the other particulars was brought to Trieste, July 27, by the captain of a merchant vessel from Odessa, who spoke an Austrian ship from Galamata, and some of the more important are stated in letters from Zanta and Corfu. On the whole, although we cannot give implicit credit to the whole story of the Greek captain, we cannot doubt that the Egyptian commander has met with a serious check, and that his movements are harrassed by a very imposing force of brave Greeks, which renders his situation extremely critical, notwithstanding the timely reinforcement which he had received.

The following further intelligence from Greece is from the Daily Advertiser of Wednesday.

The Philanthropic Society in favour of the Greeks, at Paris, have published extracts from the correspondence of their agent, Gen. Roche, at Napoli di Romania, of various dates from the 12th to the 28th June. In the letter of the 12th, Gen. Roche says that the Greek government issued a proclamation inviting the whole nation to take up arms, the country being in danger from all sides. Two thousand then had departed for Hydra, from an apprehension of an attack from the Constantinopolitan fleet, but that apprehension had been removed by the intelligence of the defeat of that fleet off Cape d'Oro on the 2d of June, by Sacturi. The letter gives an account of the battle, and of various other events of which we have been before informed. An English vessel arrived at Napoli on the 6th, bringing 40,000*l.* sterling.

In a letter of the 23d, Gen. Roche says, that on board the 64 gun ship which was blown up in the battle of Cape d'Orio, there were 13 millions of piastres for paying the Turkish armies. In the same letter he says "the Egyptian Arabs, after beating the Greeks encamped before Navaria, marched into the interior of the Morea, and have occupied Nisi, Calamata and Leonduri. They burn and lay waste every thing in true barbarian style. They spare neither women nor children: there is a general desolation. If they continue to follow up their success' you will soon learn, gentlemen, that the Peleponesus is but a desert. Then what reproaches will not Christian Europe have to cast on herself? We have learned at this moment, that the enemy has entered Tripolitza. The Greeks, as they retired, burnt this town and the villages adjoining it,

The provisional goverment of the Greeks has proposed to me to take the command of the place of Napoli di Romania. I have felt very sensibly the honourable mark of their confidence, and I shall bring all my zeal, and all my devotion, to the defence of unfortunate Greece."

The next letter, dated Napoli, June 28th, we publish at length, as it gives an authentic, and very satisfactory account of the repulse of Ibrahim's army in an attack upon an outpost of that place.

"Since the Barbarians have defeated Gen. Colocotroni, Ibrahim Pacha, like a skilful and well advised General, has profited by the terror of the Greeks to march immediately to Napoli. His head column appeared on the morning of the 25th at the post of the Mills. I went to the Mills in order to confer with Prince Ypsylanti, who commanded there. It is a very important place for the Greeks, who have their mills there, and a great part of their provisions. On returning to the government at Napoli, I represented the necessiiy of reinforcing this station, for Prince Ydsylanti had under his orders only about two hundred and fifty men, of irregular troops. The government sent him a company of voltigeurs, a new regiment of the line which is organizing here, and three hundred Greek tiralleurs. I observed the movements of the enemy. He came from the defiles of the Mills, and after forming with great order, they halted to dine. In the conrse of the day there were some skirmishes between the advanced posts. The forces of the enemy amounted to 5600 infantry, 6 or 700 cavalry, and two small field pieces. The Greek forces at the beginning of the action was only 250 men as I have before mentioned. At half past four the enemy formed three columns, and marched toward the Mills.

The strongest column, composed of infantry, occupied the plain, at the left of the mountain on the road to Argos. A second column went toward the mountains in order to turn the Mills, whilst the third took the Liveri road. Prince Ypsylanti had disposed of his 250 men in the following manner. One hundred occupied the right of the Mills, the same number were stationed at the left, and extended a little toward the declivity of the mountain. The remainder were placed in the centre. Several Mistichs were on the shore to support the Greek infantry.

At five o'clock the general attack began. The Greek sustained it with extraordinary courage.—In vain the Egyptian column, marching on the Liveri road, endeavoured to force the entrance to the mills. They were repulsed three times successively, and at a quarter past six were put to rout. The Greeks pursued for a moment, but fear of the enemy's cavalry caused them to return to their posts. At half past six the enemy rallied and directed their march toward the back of the mountain, where they stopped to call in the tiralleurs, while the left wing of the Greeks fought the enemy, their centre column had reached the foot of the mountain, and were fighting at that point, in the inclosed gardens, where I had that morning advised Prince Ypsylanti to establish a post. At quarter before seven the firing diminished, and at seven recommenced with greater force. While the combat lasted the enemy continually reinforced their attacking columns; the Greeks did the same, the government having sent them 450 men, which made the force of Ypsylanti at seven o'clock amount to 700 men, and at eight to 900. At this moment the Turks began to retire in disorder toward the Argos road. The centre column wished to take possession of the mountains opposite the mills, but it was pursued by a company of Greeks and put to rout. The enemy's loss was about 400 killed and wounded. That of the Greeks was very light. The brave Colonel Maeriana was dangerously wounded in the arm. The Mistichs seconded Prince Ypsylanti very much by a well kept up canister shot. The conduct of the marines on this day was very advantageous to the little Greek body. M. de Croze, formerly an officer of the French marine, the commander of one of the Mistichs, was especially distinguished, as was also a young officer from Brussels.

Admiral de Rigny, who at this time was at anchor at this place to take in water, had the goodness to take on board the Greek Colonel Maeriani, and to give him the assistance which his valour merited. On the eve of the battle Mr. de Rigny had caused to be transported on board his vessels the women and children who were at the Mills.—On this occasion the Greeks have proved to the Barbarians that when they are well commanded they fight like men who deserved freedom. The beautiful and rich valleys of Modon, Calamata, and Leonduri, after having been pillaged, and the inhabitants massacred, were delivered over to the flames. Since Ibrahim Pacha has been in the plain of Argos, he has burnt that great city, and reduced to ashes that fertile plain where there were thousands of olive trees. He has placed his camp near the ruins of Argos. If he remains long in this position, the Greeks will have time to cut off his retreat, either by the defiles of Tripolitza or by those of Corinth. He cannot undertake the siege of Napoli, having neither cannon, ammunition, or provisions—he depends on the fleet which the Greeks hold closely blockaded at Souda.

P. S. I learn this moment that the Arabs are retiring—they have taken the rout that leads to Tripolitza, and also to Calavarita—but we are ignorant what will be their direction. The government has given orders to the Guerillas to follow them in order to cut them off in their retrogade march. The true end of Ibrahim Pacha is to carry desolation every where, for he knows that it is impossible for him to conquer the Peleponesus."

Note. Other letters from Gen. Roche, announce that the Egyptians have massacred the Archbishop of Modon, after having subjected him to horrible tortures.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr Freeman, Mr Jonathan Dwight to Miss Ann Bartlett, both of this city. Mr Samuel Maxwell, merchant of Lynn, to Miss Susan W. Heard, of this city.

In Roxbury, by the Rev. Dr Porter, Mr Thomas Hill, of Gibraltar, to Miss Julia Bartlett.

At the house of the Duke of Clarence, London, Mr Philip Sidney, of the 1st regt. of life guards, to Miss Fitzclarence, The Duke of York and Sussex, and other distinguished personages, were present at the ceremony.

In Grafton on the 28th inst, by Rev. John Miles, Mr D. Kimball, merchant of Charleston S. C. to Miss Louiza, second daughter of Royal Keith, Esq.

DEATHS.

In this city, Dr Percival Hall, aged 84,—a surgeon of the Revolution.

In this city, George William, son of George and Sarah Howe, aged four years and seven months.

In New Haven, (Con.) on the evening of the 24th inst. the Hon. ASA CHAPMAN, aged 54, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Connecticut. Judge Chapman was graduated at Yale College, in 1792, where he was distinguished as a scholar. A few years after he left college, he commenced the practice of law in the county of Fairfield, and very soon rose to the first rank in the profession. He was repeatedly a member of the house of Representatives from the town of Newtown, where he formerly resided, and in 1817 was elected a member of the Upper House of Senate. In 1818 he was elevated to the bench of the Superior Court, and Supreme Court of Errors, the place which he occupied at the time of his death. He was profound and learned jurist—an upright and impartial judge.

In Bridgewater, Sept. 15th, Mrs Polly Ames, aged 23 years Sept. 22d, her brother, Israel Alger. Jr. late of Boston, departed this life we trust for a better. Mr Alger was a graduate of Brown University. For several years he was a successful instructor of youth, and rendered an important service to the Christian community, by preparing for the press, and publishing the "Pronouncing Bible." He was also the author of some elementary works on particular branches of education which have been favourably received by the public.

In Fitchburg, Mrs Mary Haskell, wife of Mr Jonathan Haskell and youngest daughter of Jacob Haskell, Esq. of Harvard, aged 23 years.

In Virginia, Col. Robert Randolph, aged 65, an officer of the Revolution.

At Chambridge, Lechmere Point, Mrs Anna Batcheller, wife of Capt. Francis B. and daughter of Mr Ephraim Cram, of Meredith, N. H. aged 34.

In Milton Maj. Richard Hunt, a veteran of the Revolution.

In Wrentham, Lieut. John Child, 70, an officer of the Revolution

In Lynn on the 11th inst. Eunice Fuller, oldest daughter of Mr Wm. B. Breed, aged 8 years.

In Hingham, 12th inst. Mrs Sophia T. Humphrey, aged 19 years, wife of Mr George H.—she was an amiable young woman, beloved by all her acquaintance, and has left a husband and infant child to lament their loss.

In Billerica, Dea. OLIVER CROSBY. He completed his 81st year on the day of his death, and had lived with his wife exactly 57 years and 6 months. He has been a deacon of the Church of Christ 36 years and a Church Member 58 years.—He was in the battle of Concord, and marched to Charlestown as a Militia Man upon the report of the cahon from Bunker Hill. As a patriot of the Revolution, he was engaged in providing supplies from the American Army. As a reader, he had formed a thorough acquaintane with the most distinguished literary, political, metaphysical and theological writers. He was a firm supporter of Republican and Christian Institutions, and died in the full expectation of a happy immortality.

In Norfolk, Mr David Parks, aged 36, a native of Cambridgeport, Mass.

In Halifax, N. S. Mrs Mary, wife of Lawrence Hartshorne Esq.

LITERARY GAZETTE.

JUST published, The United States Literary Gazette, No. 1 for October 1.

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MISCELLANY. Principles of Political Economy—The Lay Monastery.

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CRITICAL NOTICES. A Plea for Africa—Crafts' Address—The Edinburgh Review for April, 1825.

INTELLIGENCE. Dr Channing's Discourse—Quarterly List of New Publications—Maj. Long's Expidition—Project for a Literary Asylum—Botta's History of Italy—Literature of Modern Greece—Province of Nova Scotia—Manuscript of the Iliad—Crystalline Lenses of Animals employed as Microscopes—Fredom of Elections in France—List of New Publications—List of Works in Press. LITERARY ADVETISER.

The United States Literary Gazette is published on the first and fifteenth day of every month. Each number contains 40 pages 8vo. making to volumes a year of 480 pages each.—Price $ 5, a year. CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & Co.

Boston, Oct. 1.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THIS day published by CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & CO, for the Proprietor, No 134, Washington Street.

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1. Message of the President of United States to the House of Representatives, relative to the claim on Naples.
2. Message of the President of the United States transmitting the Correspondence relating to the Claims of the Citizens of the United States upon the Government of the Netherlands.
2. Lord Byron's Character and Writings.

1. Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron. By the late R. C. Dallas, Esq.
2. Correspondence of Lord Byron with a Friend; including his Letters to his Mother; in 1809, 1810, and 1811.
3. Journal of the Conversations of Lord Byron. By Thomas Medwin, Esq.

3. Wayland's Discourses on the Duties of an American Citizen.

The Duties of an American Citizen; two Dicourses, delivered in the First Baptist Meeting House in Boston. By Francis Wayland, jr.

4. Pinkney's Poems.

Poems. By Edward C. Pinkney.

5. English Common Law Reports.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the English Courts of Common Law. Edited by Thomas Sergeant and John C. Lowber, Esqrs.

6. Orphic Poetry.

Orpheus Poetrarum Græcorum Antiquissimus. Auctore Georgio Henrico Bode.

7. Columbus.

Codice diplomatico Colombo-Americano, ossia Raccolta di Documenti originali e inediti, spettanti a Cristoforo Colombo, &c. Genova, 1823.

8. Gold and Silver in Mexico.

A Report of the Expediency of Augmenting the Duties on the Exportation of Gold and Silver, presented to the General Constituent Congress of Mexico, by the Committee of Finance and Mines, Aug. 9, 1324,

9. Critical Notices.

Palfrey's Historical Discoures—Perkin's History of the Late War—Writford's Mercantile Penmanship—Summary View of America—Addresses before the New York Academy of Fine Arts—Bacon's Plea for Africa—Barnard's Polyglot Grammar—Craft's Address before the Palmetto Society—Blanco Whites' Spanish Varieties.

Quarterly List of New Publications—Index.

oct 1.

SEWALL'S SERMON.

Just received at this affice a few coppies of Rev. Mr Sewall's Sermon on Depravity.

ROBERT FOWLE.

FOR SALE at this office, and by *Cummings, Hilliard & Co. Munroe & Francis*, and the Booksellers generally, small book intended for children, entitled *Robert Fowle*

For sale also by *J. W. Foster*, Portsmouth, N. H. and *J. R. Buffum*, Salem.

LONDON BIBLES.

MUNROE & FRANCIS have for sale some very fine and clearly printed Bibles, both large type and small, bound in calf and in russia, and done upon linen paper. Persons in want of really excellent Bibles for constant use, will do well to look at these. They have also a few fine pocket bibles, with plates July 16.

MISCELLANY.

The lines which we give below were published in one of the Boston papers in 1817 or 18, from the New York Chronicle, and were thus introduced by the Editor;—

[The following ballad, from the pen of a young and almost unknown American, would have done honor to the happiest essays of our favourite Shenstone, or Cunningham.]

THE BUCKET.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection recals them to view;
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wild-wood,
And ev'ry lov'd spot which my infancy knew.
The wide-spreading pond, and the mill which stood by it,
The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell,
The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket, which hung in the well;
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket, which hung in the well.

The moss-covered vessel I hail as a treasure,
For often at noon, when return'd from the field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure;
The purest and sweetest that nature can yield.
How ardent I seiz'd it with hands that were glowing,
And quick to the white-pebbled bottom it fell,
Then soon, with the emblem of truth overflowing,
And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well;
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket arose from the well.

How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it,
As pois'd on the curb, it inclin'd to my lips;
Not a full blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
Though fill'd with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
And now, far remov'd from the lov'd situation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my former plantation,
And sighs for the bucket which hangs in the well;
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hangs in the well.'

PROCLAMATION TO THE JEWS.

The following Proclamation to the Jews was lately issued by Maj. Noah, of New York, who it will be peceived styles himself, Governor and Judge of Israel. In whatever light the plans of Mr Noah may be regarded by the Christian public, his proclamation is, at least, a curiosity worth preserving.—How it will be received by his Jewish brethren, or what effect it may have on their condition and happiness as a people, is yet to be determined.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to manifest to his chosen people the approach of that period, when, in fulfilment of the promises made to the race of Jacob, and as a reward for their pious constancy and triumphant fidelity, they are to be gathered from the four quarters of the globe, and to resume their rank and character among the governments of the earth. And, whereas, the peace which now prevails among civilized nations, the progress of learning throughout the world, and the general spirit of liberality and toleration which exists, together with other changes favorable to light and to liberty, mark in an especial manner the approach of that time when "peace on earth and good will to man" are to prevail with a benign and extended influence, and the ancient people of God, the first to proclaim his unity and omnipotence, are to be restored to their inheritance, and enjoy the rights of a sovereign, independent people. Therefore, I, MORDECAI MANUEL NOAH, Citizen of the United States of America, late Consul of the said States for the city and kingdom of Tunis, High Sheriff of New-York, Counsellor at Law, and by the grace of God Governor and Judge of Israel, have issued this my proclamation.

Announcing to the Jews throughout the world that an asylum is prepared and hereby offered to them, where they can enjoy that peace, comfort and happiness, which has been denied them, through the intolerance and misgovernment of former ages; an asylum in a free and powerful country, where ample protection is secured to their persons, their property, and religious rights; an asylum in a country remarkable for its vast resources, the richness of its soil, and the salubrity of its climate; where industry is encouraged, education promoted, and good faith rewarded: "a land of milk and honey," where Israel may repose in peace, under his "vine and fig tree," and where our people may so familiarize themselves with the science of government, and the light of learning and civilization, as may qualify them for that great and final restoration to their ancient heritage, which the times so powerfully indicate.

The asylum referred to is in the state of New-York, the greatest state in the American confederacy. New York contains 43,214 square miles, divided into fifty-five counties, and having six hundred and eighty-seven post towns and cities, containing one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, together with six million acres of land, improvements in agriculture and manufactures, in trade and commerce, which include a valuation of three hundred millions of dollars of taxable property. One hundred and fifty thousand militia, armed and equipped; a constitution founded upon an equality of rights, having no test oaths, and recognizing no religious distinctions, and seven thousand free schools and colleges, affording the blessings of education to four hundred thousand children of every religious denomination. Such is the great and increasing State to which the emigration of the Jews is directed.

The desired spot in the state of New-York, to which I hereby invite my beloved people throughout the world, in common with those of every religious denomination, is called Grand Island, and on which I shall lay the foundation of a City of Refuge, to be called ARARAT.

Grand Island, in the Niagara river, is bounded by Ontario on the north, and Erie on the south, and within a few miles of each of those great commercial lakes. The island is nearly twelve miles in length, and varying from three to seven miles in breadth and contains upwards of seventeen thousand acres of remarkably rich and fertile land. Lake Erie is about two hundred and seventy miles in length and borders on the state of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio; and westwardly by the possessions of our friends and neighbours, the British subjects of Upper Canada.—This splendid lake unites itself, by means of navigable rivers, with Lakes St. Clair, Huron, Michigan and Superior, embracing a lake shore of nearly three thousand miles: and, by short canals, those vast sheets of water will be connected with the Illinois and Missouri rivers, thereby establishing a great and valuale internal trade to New-Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico.—Lake Ontario, to the north, is one hundred and ninety miles in length, and empties into the St. Lawrence, which passes through the province of Lower Canada, carries the commerce of Quebec and Montreal to the Atlantic Ocean.

Thus fortified to the right and left by the extensive commercial resources of the great lakes and their tributary streams—within four miles of the sublime falls of Niagara, affording the greatest water power in the world for manufacturing purposes—directly opposite the mouth of the Grand Canal, of three hundred and sixty miles inland navigation, to the Hudson river and city of New-York, having the Fur trade of Upper Canada to the west, and also of the great territories towards the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean; likewise the trade of the western states of America, Grand Island may be considered as surrounded by every commercial, manufacturing and agricultural advantage; and, from its location, is pre-eminently calculated to become, in time, the greatest trading and commercial depot in the new and better world. To men of worth and industry it has every substantial attraction, the capitalist will be able to employ his resources with undoubted profit, and the merchant cannot fail to reap the reward of enterprise in a great and growing republic; but to the industrious mechanic, manufacturer and agriculturist, it holds forth great and improving advantages.

Deprived as our people have been for centuries of a right in the soil, they will learn with peculiar satisfaction, that here they can till the land, reap the harvest and raise the flocks which are unquestionably their own; and in the full and unmolested enjoyment of their religious rights, and of every civil immunity, together with peace and plenty, they can lift up their voice in gratitude to him, who sustained our fathers in the wilderness, and brought us in triumph out of the land of Egypt; who assigned to us the safe keeping of his oracles, who proclaimed us his people, and who has ever walked before us "like a cloud by day and pillar of fire by night."

In his name do I revive, renew and re-establish the government of the Jewish nation, under the auspices and protection of the constitution and law of the U. States of America. Confirming and perpetuating all our rights and privileges, our name, our rank and our power, among the nations of the earth as they existed and were recognized under the government of the Judges. And I hereby enjoin it upon all our pious and venerable Rabbis, our presidents and elders of synagogues, chiefs of colleges, and brethren in authority throughout the world, to circulate and make known this my proclamation, and to give to it full publicity, credence and effect.

It is my will that a census of the Jews throughout the world be taken, and returns of persons, together with their age and occupation, be registered in the archieves of the synagogues where they are accustomed to worship, designating such in particular, who have been and are distinguished in the useful arts, in science, or in knowledge.

Those of our people who from age, local attachments or from any other cause prefer remaining in the several parts of the world which they now respectively inhabit, and who are treated with liberality by the public authorities, are permitted to do so, and are especially recommended to be faithful to the governments which protect them. It is, however, expected, that they will aid and encourage the emigration of the young and enterprising, and endeavor to send to this country, such as will add to our national strength and character, by their industry, honor and patriotism.

Those Jews who are in the military employment of the different sovereigns of Europe are enjoined to keep in their ranks until further orders, and conduct themselves with bravery and fidelity.

I command that a strict neutrality be observed in the pending war between the Greeks and the Turks enjoined by considerations of safety towards a numerous population of Jews now under the oppressive dominion of the Ottoman Porte.

The annual gifts which for many centuries have been offered to our pious brethren in our Holy City of Jerusalem, to which may God speedily restore us, are to continue with unabated liberality; our seminaries of learning and institutions of charity in every part of the world, are to be increased, in order that wisdom and virtue, may permanently prevail among the chosen people.

I abolish forever polygamy among the Jews which, without religious warrant, still exists in Asia and Africa. I prohibit marriages or giving *Keduchim* without both parties are of a suitable age and can read and write the language of the country which they respectively inhabit, and which I trust will ensure to their offspring, the blessings of education and probably the lights of science.

Prayers shall forever be said in the Hebrew language, but it is recommended that occasional discourses on the principles of the Jewish faith, and the doctrines of morality generally be delivered in the language of the country, together with such reforms as may, without departing from the ancient faith, add greater solemnity to our worship.

The Caraite and Samaritan Jews, together with the black Jews of India and Africa, and likewise those in Cochin China, and the sect on the coast of Malabar, are entitled to an equality of rights and religious privileges, as are all who may partake of the great covenant, and respect and obey the Mosaical laws.

The Indians of the American Continent in their admitted Asiatic origin, in their worship of one God in their dialect and language, in their sacrifices, marriages, divorces, burials, fastings, purifications, punishments, cities of refuge, division of tribes, in their High Priest, and in their wars and in their victories, being in all probability the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel, which were carried captive by the King of Assyria, measures will be adopted to make them sensible of their origin, to cultivate their minds, soften their condition and finally re-unite them with their brethren the chosen people.

A capitation tax of three shekels in silver per annum, or one Spanish dollar is hereby levied on each Jew throughout the world, to be collected by the Treasurers of the different congregations, for the purpose of defraying the various expenses of reorganizing the government, in aiding emigrants in the purchase of agricultural instruments, providing for the immediate wants and comforts and assisting their families in making their first settlement, together with such free-will offerings as may be generously made in the furtherance of the laudable objects in connection with the restoration of the people and the glory of the Jewish nation. A Judge of Israel shall be chosen once every four years by the Consistory at Paris, at which time Proxies from every congregation shall be received.

I do hereby name as commissioners, the most learned and pious Abraham de Cologna, Knight of the Iron Crown of Lombardy, Grand Rabbi of the Jews and President of the Consistory of Paris, like the Grand Rabbi Andrade of Bordeaux, and also our estimable Grand Rabbis of the German and Portugal Jews in London, Rabbis Herschell and Mendoza, together with the honourable Aaron Nunez Cardoza of Gibraltar, Abraham Busaac, Esq. of Leghorn, Benjamin Gradis of Bordeaux, Dr. E. Gans and Professor Zuntz of Berlin, and Dr Leo. Woolf of Hamburgh, to aid and assist in carrying into effect the provisions of this my proclamation, with powers to appoint the necessary agents in the several parts of the world, and to establish emigrating societies in order that the Jews may be concentrated and capacitated to as a distinct body, having at the head of each kingdom or republic such presiding officers as I shall upon their recommendation appoint. Instructions to these my commissioners shall be forthwith transmitted. And a more enlarged and general view of the plan, motives and objects will be detailed in the address delivered to the nation. The Consistory of Paris is hereby authorized and empowered to name three distinct individuals of competent abilities to visit the United States, and make such a report to the nation as the actual condition of this country and its state shall warrant.

I do appoint Roshodes Adar, Feb. 7, 1826, to be observed with suitable demonstration as a day of thanksgiving to the Lord God of Israel, for the manifold blessings and the signal protection which he has deigned to extend to his people, and in order that on that occasion, our prayers may be offered for the continuance of his divine mercy, and the fulfilment of all the promises and pledges made to the race of Jacob.

I recommend peace and union among us, charity and good will to all; toleration and liberality to our brethren of every religious denomination, enjoined by the mild and just precepts of our holy religion.—Honour and good faith in the fulfillment of all our contracts, together with temperance, economy and industry in our habits.

I entreat to be remembered in your prayers, and lastly and most earnestly, I do enjoin you to "Keep the charge of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways, to keep his statutes and his commandments and his judgments and his testamonies as it is written in the Laws of Moses, that thou mayest prosper in all thou dost, and whithersoever thou turnest thyself."

Given at Buffalo, in the state of New York, this second day of Tisri, in the year of the world, 5586, corresponding with the fifteenth day of September, 1825, and in the fiftieth year of American Independence. By the Judge,

A. B. SEIXAS, *Sec'ry Pro. Tem.*

[*Epitaph on a Fellow of Trinity College, by the late Prof. Porson.*]

Here lies a Doctor of Divinity,
Who was a Fellow, too, of Trinity;
He knew as much about Divinity,
As other Fellows doe of Trinity.
From Archdeacon——, Album

The Earl of Stanhope has the following remarks upon snuff taking; "Every professed and incurable snuffer, by a moderate computation, takes one pinch every ten minutes. Every pinch he takes, with the splendid ceremony of the handkerchief, and other incidental circumstances connected with it, consumes a minute and a half out of every ten. This amounts to one day out of every ten, which makes 36 1-2 days in the year;—and if the practice is continued in the same proportion during forty years, two entire years will have been dedicated to the *tickling the nose*, and two more in *blowing* it.

General Intelligence.

PICTURE OF SPAIN.

Alas, poor country,
Almost afraid to know itself! where nothing
But who knows nothing, is once seen to smile;
Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems
A modern ecstacy; the dead man's knell
Is there scarce ask'd, for who; and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their cap,
Dying, or ere they sicken. *Shakspeare.*

We learn, by verbal accounts from Spain, on which we rely, that the liberales, or constitutionalists, appear no longer able to offer even a shadow of resistance, to the absolute government that prevails there; the only opposition left to combat the tyranny of Ferdinad, is the revolting Guerillas, who occasionally force a few scanty contributions from the distressed Spaniards, in exposed situations. Ferdinand rules over a highly disaffected population, by the force of arms—the dread of French bayonets on the one hand, and the terrors of superstition and priestcraft, on the other. The struggles of the Constitutionalists seem to have expired; and, an absolute depotism, political proscription, and religious intolerance, are, for the moment, triumphant. At this time, it is acknowledged by those who have an opportunity of judging, that Spain is little better than a French colony; and is every day sinking deeper into political insignificance. Ferdinand is afraid to hear the recital of the disasters of his arms in Peru, and for that reason he has prohibited the approach of La Serna, (who maintained the royal cause so perseveringly against Bolivar) since his return to the capital.—*Washington Gazette.*

AMERICAN GENIUS.

An invention by Mr. Harrison G. Dyar, one of our townsmen, has met with favorable notice on the other side of the Atlantic. Dr. Birkbeck, in his first lecture on the general principles of mechanical science, delivered in Liverpool, remarked that there was one combination of power lately known in this country, "which was completely original, and wonderfully effective;" but it being the intention of the inventor to secure a patent for it in France, some caution was to be used in illustrating its principles. Dr. Birkbeck, however, to elucidate the principle of the invention as applied by Mr. Dyar to clock-making, exhibited one of his clocks, and also one of the machines for raising heavy weights. An experiment with the latter shews that four pounds on the handle of the spindle balanced 500 pounds at the end of the chain, and eight pounds on the handle completely raised the 500 pounds.

THE MISSOURI MILITARY POST.

The most remote military post now on the Missouri river is at Council Bluffs, 600 miles above its mouth. An expedition consisting of 500 men under Brig. Gen. Atkinson and Major O'Fallon, left the Council Bluffs in the early part of the summer for the Upper Missouri, to treat with the Indians and secure the trading interests in that quarter. The gentlemen concerned in the Fur trade have been anxious to procure the establishment of a permanent post, much farther up the river. Discretionary orders were given in July last, to Gen. Atkinson, to occupy some advanced point on the river, if from his local knowledge he shall think the establishment of such a post eligible, with four or five companies of the troops forming his present expedition. The point indicated as likely to combine the most advantages, is the extreme north land of the Missouri, nearest the British boundary and settlements, above the Mandan villages, and about 800 miles above the Council Bluffs, or 1400 miles from the mouth of the Missouri. *B. Dai. Adv.*

COTTON.

The population of Western India has so much increased since the termination of the Mahoratta War in 1818, that the Cotton now produced in Hindostan is not more than sufficient for the wants of the country; in proof of this, we may state, that twenty years ago Cotton was procurable in the interior so as to make it cost, landed in Calcutta, 8 a 9 rupees per Bazar maund; whereas of late, though the cultivating has been stimulated by the high prices of 1817 and 1819, the article could never be had at less than 13 rupees, delivered in Calcutta. We are inclined to think, therefore, that this article in future will seldom be exported from the Hooghly.

Madagascar.—The English Missionaries on this large and populous island have established 22 schools under the protection of the king, wherein more than 2000 scholars are instructed; many of their first scholars have become teachers.—They have a large chapel, which is thronged on the sabbath, the number of hearers sometimes amounting to 3 or 4000. Portions of the scriptures and other books have been translated into the Malagash language, and a printing press, &c. will be sent out from England. Notwithstanding these favorable appearances, the prejudices and superstitions of the natives are said to present formidable obstacles to the progress of civilization and christianity. *Hamp. Gaz.*

Lafayette at Sea.—The frigate Brandywine, with Lafayette on board, passed Cape Henry Light on Friday at 2 o'clock, with a fine breeze from the North. We learn from the pilot of the Brandywine, says the Norfolk Beacon of Monday, that this favored ship sails remarkably well, as an evidence of which, she got under way from the mouth of the Potomac, about 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and at 3 P. M. he left her 9 miles out side of the Capes. The General, his son and Col. La Vasseur, were all in fine health. The following officers went out passengers in the Brandywine:—Lieut. J. Mayo, to rejoin the North Carolina, 74, lieut. Wm. Dulany, of Marines, to join the frigate Constitution, lieut, Bonneville, of the U. S. army, and Dr. Cornick.

Sickness at Cape Mesurado and Sierra Leone.—The New-England Gazette mentions on the authority of a letter from Mr Hodges, U. S. Consul at the Cape de Verd Islands, to the editor of the New Bedford Mercury, that "it was very sickly at Sierra Leone, and that many of the Europeans were leaving." The American Colony at Cape Mesurado was also said to be in a deplorable state; many of the colonists sick, and Mr Ashmun, Agent, dangerously ill of a fever. Mr W. H. Mortimer, of Philadelphia, died at Sierra Leone, June 14th.

Slate coal, which burns easily and produces a great degree of heat, is found in immense quantities on the western shore of Lake Huron. The shore for many miles is from 12 to 25 feet high and composed of this material. The discovery of this useful mineral in the vicinity of Detroit will probably lead to the establishment of factories in that quarter.

LITERARY GAZETTE.

JUST published, The United States Literary Gazette, No. 12 for September 15.

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Original Poetry. Morning among the Hills. Dreams.

Critical Notices. Greenleaf's Reports. Dr Harlan's Fauna Americana. The Improvisatrice; and other Poems.

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CHRISTIAN REGISTER

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